

Weekly Banner.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aberdeen, Mississippi, has held a meeting and taken steps toward building a cotton factory. Long Branch complains of thieves who rob visitors. Long Branch landladies will not brook rivalry.

Out in Colorado, where the land isn't good for anything but graveyards, they are adopting cremation.

Grape-rot prevails in parts of Jersey. Bad news for the "genuine imported" champagne drinkers.

H. G. Armour, a New York operator, thinks the corn shortage this year will exceed 300,000,000 bushels.

Pennsylvania now holds third place as a tobacco-growing state, having advanced from the twelfth in 1870.

Pope Leo XIII is recognized by the Italian law as a spiritual sovereign, and not as a subject of King Humbert.

Sitting Bull wears goggles, but two schooners loaded with fire-water are the glasses that really take his eye.

A wet towel under the head of a human being who doesn't take cold easily is a satisfying summer night luxury.

They enforce the laws so strictly in Vermont that the man who disposed of a small pond was arrested for pool selling.

It is said that Gaston county, N. C., contains more whiskey distilleries than any other county in the United States.

The Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and when she walks up stairs the diamond-studded Emperor goes up in the elevator.

A Bucks county farmer found a silver quarter in his horse's foot and he is seriously thinking of sinking a shaft in the animal's leg and starting a mine.

An aesthetic writer speaks of a fair young girl "vanishing like the dew before the morning sun." This is shockingly vulgar. In plain language it means that she died up.

Miss Kellogg found many female American musical students in Italy in sorry plight, and shrinking from letting their disappointments and difficulties be known at home.

The Turkish Custom House is to be placed, with a view to reform, in the hands of Mr. Bertain, a German, who has been employed there, and two other Germans selected by him.

A masquerade ball was one of the events of the Spiritualist campmeeting at Lake Pleasant, Mass., and it was believed that a number of the masked and fancifully costumed dancers were materialized spirits.

The prospectus of the Royal Forest Hotel, near Epping Forest, London, states that it has a series of very elegant private sitting rooms called Renaissance, Indian, Japanese, Watteau, Elizabeth, Queen Anne, Louis Seize, Dutch, and Aesthetic, all fitted up to correspond with their titles.

The drought in the Schuylkill coal region is severely restricting production. The Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company is shipping nearly twice as much coal from Port Richmond as the amount received. No conclusion has yet been reached in regard to an advance in Eastern prices.

The marble quarries of Vermont have become enormous excavations, several being 350 feet deep, and the openings are only slightly protected, while rude stairways down the side of the shafts afford the only means of descent; yet there is hardly ever an accident, and it is several years since a fatal fall has taken place.

A scientific exploring expedition, composed of competent men, is to be put into the field by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The duty of the expedition will be to examine thoroughly into the mining and other resources of the territories of Wyoming, Montana, Washington and the state of Oregon.

A carnival of crime is reported as prevailing in the north. Beginning at Chicago the bad classes infect every city all the way to the Pacific. St. Paul burglaries are so frequent that many of the wealthiest men have applied to be sworn in as special policemen, and the probability is that they will have a carnival of blood as the sequel to that of roguery.

With an arid, \$750,000 a year, youth, health, a pleasing wife, a taste for sport, and four of the choicest homes in the world, Lord Rosebery, to whom Mr. Gladstone owes his seat for Midlothian, put his nose to the grindstone in a subordinate office under that not particularly conciliatory chief, Sir William Huxford. England may be congratulated on her Roseberies.

The Poultry Monthly says that a rat is caught alive, dipped into a rat and then liberated, every other rat would promptly leave the place, or at least that portion of it honored by him with a visit. The writer attempts to explain the phenomenon by stating that the "other rats prefer to leave rather than live with a disgraced member of their family." We do not expect the explanation, but are of the opinion that a larded rat would be a source of great annoyance to his companions, who would not like to have their own coats similarly matted up. Tar poured into the holes of rats often make them emigrate to more cleanly quarters.

An Adventure of two Texas Girls.

Austin Cities.

A most ludicrous scene transpired in a place not a thousand miles from the city of Austin, recently, which, though a little annoying to the parties immediately interested, is just so innocent and funny that we cannot refrain from giving the general outline, suppressing names of course. Two sprightly and beautiful young ladies were visiting their cousin, another sprightly and beautiful young lady, who, like their guests, was of the age that turns everything into merriment. If the truth were told, we fear we should have to record the fact that these three misses were just a little fat. They were fond of a practical joke, and were constantly playing all sorts of pranks with each other. All three occupied a room on the ground floor, and cuddled up together in bed.

Two of the young ladies attended a party on the night in question, and did not get home until about 11:30 o'clock. As it was late, they concluded not to disturb the household, so they quietly stepped into their room through the low, open window.

In about half an hour after they had left for the party, a young Methodist minister called at the house where they were staying and craved a night's lodging, which of course was granted. As ministers always have the best of everything, the old lady put him to sleep in the best room, and the young lady, Fannie, who had not gone to the party was entrusted with the duty of sitting up for the absent ones and informing them of the change of rooms. She took up her post in the parlor, and as the air was sultry, sleep overcame her and she departed on an excursion to the land of dreams.

We will now return to the young ladies who had gone to their room through the window. By the dim light of the moonbeams, as they struggled through the curtains, the young ladies were enabled to descry the outlines of Fannie (as they supposed) enclosed in the middle of the bed. They saw more to wit, a pair of boots.

The truth flashed upon them at once. Fannie had set the boots in the room to give them a good scare. They put their heads together and determined to turn the tables on her. Silently they disrobed, and stealthily as cats they took up their positions on each side of the bed. At a given signal both jumped into the bed, one on each side of the unconscious parson, laughing and screaming: "O, what a man!"

They gave the poor bewildered minister such a promiscuous hugging and tussling as few persons are able to brag of in the course of a lifetime. The noise of the proceedings awoke the old lady, who was sleeping in another room. She comprehended the situation in a moment, and rushing to the room, she opened the door and exclaimed:

"Gracious, girls, it is a man—a man, sure enough!"

There was a long prolonged concatenated scream, a flash of lightning through the door, and all was over.

The best of the joke is the whole thing in earnest. He would hear no excuse, but solemnly folded his official robes about him and silently stole away.

Query: was he mad at the girls or the old woman?

Of Interest to Cotton Men.

The most important meeting ever held by the National Cotton Planters' Association, will take place the first Tuesday in November, 1880, on the grounds of the exposition at Atlanta, Ga. This meeting will be of one week's duration, and the result of its deliberations will be of untold value to the cotton states and the country at large. It is proposed to hold a session of two hours each day, giving the balance of the time for the examination of machinery by the various committees. The meeting of the associations for manufacture of the textile fabrics, cotton, wool, bagging, etc., will take place the same week, which will be a matter of great additional interest. It has been suggested that the farmers' associations throughout the union be invited to be represented in the convention for at least one day. It is hoped every member of the association, and all other planters and farmers who can, will be present.—Commercial Gazette.

Much Tillage.

We have lately seen a forcible illustration of the effect of much cultivation. Attention was called to five rows through the middle of a ten acre cut of cotton, so much larger and better in every way than that on either side that we were requested to guess at the cause. Our first attempt having gone wide of the mark, the phenomenon was thus explained: beyond the cotton was a cut of corn, which had been plowed three times, and every time the plows went there the five rows of cotton were plowed, on one side when going, and on the other when returning, thus getting six plowings, while the remainder had but three. It is estimated that the five rows will yield at least double the average of the ten acres.—Ex.

Petroleum has been discovered in Germany, and enterprising chemists in that country are trying to discover a process for putting a light froth on it and shipping it to this country as bottled beer.

The Practical in Farming.

Why is it that so many men who earn their living by cultivating farms seem to feel a contempt for advice on farming which appears in agricultural or other journals? It is true that this contempt has a varnish of justification in that this advice is sometimes not good to be followed by every one, but it is equally true that the practice of many farmers is equally to be shunned so far as plans and methods of farming are concerned. There is often too much scorn expressed by our farmers for articles appearing in print, on the apparent ground of the merely theoretical character of the device or plan mentioned. Those who speak thus lightly of the written advice often would accept it if it were spoken. It is too often thought that if a man tells his experience through the paper that he is a "book farmer" only, when the fact is that such a man has a double advantage over his conceited neighbor who imagines that nothing is to be learned from reading, but only by getting between the plough handles. True, practice is necessary, as no farmer will deny, but the experience of one farmer, if properly detailed in the telling, is as valuable on many points to his brother farmer on grain raising, stock breeding, etc., as would be the actual experience. We read a short time ago a letter in an agricultural journal, in which the readers of the paper were told that a young man by taking a hint from it acquired a competency. If the farmers who are successful in their different operations would occasionally give details of their plans, it would certainly do much to aid their fellows. Then do not be afraid to put on paper what you have tried and found out to be true. Do not hesitate because you do not write very well, or your hand is a little stiff. The work of that hand guided by an active brain will be the best testimony to the value of your experience, and this will be of practical value to the farmer who has never yet tried. This particular method. Experience is valuable both to the person who has tried it himself and to the one to whom it is properly told. The work of the practical farmer is of inestimable value to others when it is properly detailed.—Canadian Farmer.

Controlling Contagious Diseases in Animals by Vaccination.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, veterinary surgeon, presents somewhat at length in the American Agriculturist for September, reasons for believing that we shall very soon come to control such contagious diseases as pleuropneumonia, glanders, anthrax, Rabies, Texas cattle fever, cholera among hogs, fowls, etc., by a system of inoculation, similarly to human vaccination for smallpox. He says: "Not to mention other facts bearing on the subject, it may be added that there seems good reason to believe that, with a mild form of virus of the different contagious diseases, we may be able not only to ward them off by vaccination, but that we may carry the insusceptibility to the most perfect degree, and, by conferring this equality on all the breeding animals, we may create breeds that will transmit it by heredity, and thus practically rid ourselves of the ravages caused by the animal plagues. Much research, however, is still required to settle these points, and to render the methods of vaccination practical and safe; but with an outlook brighter than ever before it is advisable to redouble our efforts in this direction, and to accomplish all that the most advanced science of the times can attain to. We shall doubtless meet many discouragements, and be foiled many times in our endeavors, but with determination, energy, and perseverance, success must surely crown our efforts at last, and this class of diseases which has discouraged our most advanced thinkers, and has been shrouded in the profoundest mystery for so many years, will disappear—conquered by that perfect science which patient work alone can develop."

Fruit Stains.

In the season of fruits, the napkins used at table, and often the handkerchiefs and other articles, will become stained. Those who have access to a good drug-store can procure a bottle of Javelle Water. If the stains are wet with the before the articles are put into the wash, they will be completely removed. Those who can not get Javelle water can make a solution of Chloride of Lime. Four ounces of the Chloride of Lime is to be put into a quart of water, in a bottle, and after thorough shaking allow the dregs to settle. The clear liquid will remove the stains as readily as Javelle water, but, in using this, one precaution must be observed. Be careful to thoroughly rinse the article to which this solution has been applied, with clear water, before bringing it in contact with soap. When Javelle water is used, this precaution is not necessary; but with the chloride of lime liquid it is, or the articles will be harsh and stiff.—Ex.

How to Destroy Stumps.

In fall or early winter bore into it a two inch hole eighteen inches deep, put in one of two ounces of kerosene, fill the hole with water and plug it close. In the spring take out the plug pour in a gill of kerosene and ignite it. Nothing will be left but ashes.—Scientific American.



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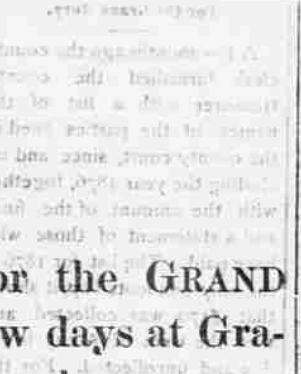
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